ple of the country were disfranchised, and a

name of John Wiseman. He had educated affairs back to the time when all citizens had Germany, China and France. The latter had the same rights in this country, he felt this outrage so keenly, inasmuch as he was one of the proscribed, that he began traveling and de- The understanding was that the United States, livering lectures to the people on the loss of Canada and Mexico should each be forced into their liberties. In the course of five years he had awakened such a feeling that the words "Down with the aristocracy" could be heard in nearly all places of resort. The aristocracy tion of their former rights as citizens, but those Threats of violence were frequent. The aristocrat was no longer safe in a crowd of those dissatisfied people. Riots became frequent. Armed soldiers were constantly employed to keep down mobs and to prevent bloodshed. New York city had grown in population to French. 5,000,000 people, and was the seat of power in wealth, population and influence; in fact, it controlled the country, named Presidents and Cabinets. It had been the first to move in the direction of depriving the people of their

There were two families there that seemed to centrol nearly everything. They dated their wealth back for more than a century. Their ancestors had been "railroad kings," and had sent a history along down their family line of great oppressions and frauds upon the people. Their names were

GOULDING AND VANDERSLICE.

They kept many armed vassals for their own protection. The oppressed people seemed to have a great dislike to those two ruling families, as they seemed to have no sympathy whatever with or for them. Both families owned large tracts of land up the Hudson River above the city. The excitement finally grew until the people could no longer be restrained. They assembled in great numbers and marched from the city up the Hudson to the great castles of the Gouldings and the Vanderslices, and there demanded that the influence of these controling families should be put forth for the restoration of the people's rights. Instead of kind treatment, the armed vassals were set upon them and a severe encounter ensued, in which quite a number of the people were wounded.

Soon, however, they gathered again and repicks, spades, forks, and every imaginable thing that could be used, and with these they assailed the vassals, defeated and drove them from from the premises, and took possession. They then plundered and burned the castles of both families, with many others of their friends and relatives situated along the river. Soldiers were sent to the scene and ordered to fire on the mob. Many of the people were killed and wounded. Finally the people were

ROUTED AND DRIVEN OFF, defending themselves as best they could. Those that were unharmed escaped to their places of abode, with many murmurs and threats upon their lips. The authorities commenced arresting, and a great many who were suspected of erty mentioned were lodged in prison and there very cruelly treated.

I then saw the cloud of discontent still rising until the authorities were compelled to release those whom they had arrested. By this time there was discontent everywhere throughout the country. The leaders of the people commenced organizing them into leagues of various kinds, so as to have compact organizations for action when required. They were instructed to make demands against corporate bodies and to demand legislation against the oppressions that were being resorted to. At the same time the members of those organizations were instructed to privately purchase arms and ammunition and keep them secretly

stored and in their own possession. I then saw the castles on the Hudson rebnilt, and the leading families becoming more arbitrary and oppressive in their course. In the year 1980 an election for President ocless than the calling of a

FEW LEADING ARISTOCRATS of New York city, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco and New Orleans together and they agreeing on the person for the position. It was thought that as the Gouldings and Vanderslices had suffered by the people destroying their castles, some one from one or the other of those great families should be selected. In accordance with this decision Cornell Vanderslice, the wealthiest man in America, and the one of all others who did not care for the cries or wants of the poorer classes, nor in fact for any persons or interests save those of the most wealthy, was chosen. The putting him forward was equal to his election. He was accordingly elected without opposition. On his inauguration he delivered a message recommending the establishment of the Church of England in the United States, under the control of the Government, and at the same time forbidding contributions for the benefit of any other church or religious sect. I then saw great confusion and dark clouds

of war hanging over our country. An outbreak soon occurred in Chicago. The common people arose en masse and demanded the right to worship how and where they desired. The military was ordered out, and one of the Gouldas the same class of people had given his family trouble on the Hudson. He ordered the solarms and fought as though

A STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY again commenced. Those that could get arms did so. Others used whatever they could

The fighting continued in the streets until and soon it became a prey to the flames, which leaped from house to house, and in their crayin ashes and her citizens impoverished and

tocratic power was now fairly begun. The he was condemned and revolutionists were now organizing all over the all disfranchised citizens to strike for a restoration of their ancient rights. Many of these proclamations fell into the hands of the private soldiers of the army, who deserted by thousands and joined the insurgents and became organizers of them, and in many instances were made a brave as well as an able man. He moved at

hard fighting THE CITY SURRENDERED,

and the houses and property of the ruling aristocrats were at once committed to the flames. By this time the provisional army under Gen. Wiseman was augmented until it nearly equalled in numbers the army of the Government. The people everywhere who were conveniently near were required to bring in supplies of all kinds. Railroads and steamboats were taken possession of, and Wiseman's army began to be formidable indeed. Arsenals and foundries were appropriated and work was rapidly carried on for the benefit of his army. It was now found that a great many troops were necessary at all large cities to keep the people from rising and destroying life and property, which greatly interfered with the strength of

the force which was to march against Wiseman. I then saw a large army moving to the West against the insurgents. Wiseman moved his undrilled and undisciplined forces to the Indiana line, near Vincennes. On the march and in camp they were living upon what could be gathered from the country. The General com-manding all the armies of the United States, Beechler, advanced against Wiseman. A great battle ensued on White River, near Vincennes, in which blood ran like water. The river was tinged with blood. Fifty thousand men fell that day. Many of the soldiers threw down their arms and surrendered with the intention of joining the insurgents. Wiseman put the United States army to utter rout, capturing many thousand prisoners. His forces were now | Sold only in boxes.

had quietly moved in these matters until they very rapidly supplying themselves with artilhad secured entire control. The common peo- lery and small-arms from the defeated army. I then dreamed that Gen. Wiseman determoneyed aristocracy was established by law. | mined to march on New York city as soon as Matters went on in this way for many he could get his army in condition and properly years; and then it seemed that a man arose supplied. The President, seeing the situation from the midst of the poorer classes by the and finding that the great mass of the people were determined to have their rights as citizens himself, and, by examining into Governmental | restored, made a combination with England,

again

BECOME AN EMPIRE.

accepting a monarch. I then saw these powers moving in one combination for the overthrow of this Government. China had now one of the best navies had looked out somewhat for this by organiz- in the world, as well as an army of 2,000,000 ing and establishing a large army, consisting men, well officered and disciplined. Her navy of about 700,000 men, as well as a great navy, and a large army were sent across the Pacific the officers of both coming from the aristocracy. Ocean to San Francisco and the coast of Mexico. The people began to be clamorous for a restora- The navy guns in use now would reach 12 miles. The ammunition used was shell charged in power heard them not. The feeling in- with dynamite. The United States troops were creased. Other men than Wiseman rose up withdrawn, and San Francisco and the whole and spoke to the people on the same line. Pacific coast fell into the hands of the Chinese

The French navy entered the Gulf of Mexico. A portion passed up the Mississippi River, and a part moved on Mobile and Charleston, where it met with but slight resistance. The Gulf States all fell into the hands of the The German navy and land forces moved

against Washington, and the English against New York city. The latter having surrendered to Wiseman, he had fortified it at all points deemed necessary. The English navy consisted of 100 iron and steel-clad vessels, carrying 60 guns each. These guns were of large caliber, their range being from 10 to 12 miles. Their shells were

They moved in squadrons against the city, and with but slight damage passed our forts on the | we can hoof it jest as fast as they can, and jest | island and the Jersey shore. Coming to anchor | as fur in a day!' off the city, they demanded its surrender, which was refused. In the meantime the army of the United States, after evacuating the city and crossing into New Jersey, had marched up the | thinks we're hosses! I'm a little short o' wind. cross and move in the rear of New York when off'n my feet; but I'll keep up or bust!" the English should be prepared to operate marching across from Canada at different points, in order to make a junction with Beechler and one great army.

One morning, just as the sun was throwing its genial rays along the streets of the great city, the English brought into action many long-range pieces, and were doing great damage to property. Resistance was made from the heavy shore batteries. One of the English vessels was greatly damaged in her plating and newed the contest, carrying stones, clubs, axes, drew off, but another filled her place. This bombardment continued for several days, great destruction of property being the result. The

WEALTHY CITIZENS WERE EAGER for the surrender of the city to the English commander. Gen. Wiseman hanged four of them as traitors, and thereby stopped the movement. Property in the city was constantly being greatly damaged by the explosion of shells. Many of the citizens were leaving daily. The troops of the United States were now crossing the Hudson and moving in cor junction with the Canadian forces. Gen. Wiseman was making preparation to receive them.

I then seemed to see the German forces move up the Potomac, capturing all strongholds on the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac being concerned in the destruction of the prop- River. Advancing in range of Washington, they demanded its surrender. To this demand President Vanderslice acceded, with the understanding that all records of the Government, moneys, etc., should be untouched and preserved. But the agreement was not at all regarded. The Germans, on getting possession, destroyed all records, plundered the Treasury of every dollar, and retained Vanderslice as a prisoner of war.

> I then thought I saw the army of Wiseman, save enough force merely to hold out against the English navy, move out to meet Beechler and Goulding. His line extended from East River to the Hudson, the 'Spiting Divel' in his rear, as well as bridges across the stream. The English or Canadian army was placed on the left of theirs and the right of Wiseman's front. The opposing forces numbered

OVER 500,000 MEN EACH. The assault was made all along Wiseman's line curred, which amounted to nothing more nor less than the calling of a and terrible fighting continued throughout the day, the assaulting army losing very heavily. At night the two armies were occupying their | nature of a new soldier-could endure no more. positions as at first. The next morning the assault was renewed

and continued during that day with the same | crippled and suffering men. result. The losses of the English and United States forces were about 40,000 killed and wounded. At night they drew off out of range and fortified their line. Wiseman held his line intact. The whole of the forces now opposing Wiseman were placed under command of the English General-in-Chief, President Vanderslice being a prisoner. He crossed two corps in the night over the Hudson, marched them down to and crossed the Hudson in front of there. This compelled Wiseman to weaken his line in order to send some of his troops to meet those of the enemy now in the city.

On this being done the enemy again renewed the assault against his line, breaking it near East River, and forcing his right back across his lines. He continued the contest, holding the remainder of his line until a great battle began in the streets of the city between his detached forces and the English. The

BATTLE RAGED IN THE STREETS. Burning, pillage and plunder were the order of the day. The city was soon in flames in many ings, who was in command at this point, felt as places. The contest now on his line in front though he would like some revenge, inasmuch | was severe and bloody. His right again gave way, and he was forced to retire behind the stream. The enemy at once drew his line along diers to fire on the citizens. The obeying of up to and behind the stream, holding him enthis order caused many poor people, men and tirely inclosed on the island. The enemy's women, to be shot down indiscriminately, fleet now opened with all their guns on the those that were riotous and those that were not. city, his troops in the city with signals direct-This moved the people as if it were a signal for | ing the firing so as not to endanger his own a general battle. The people brought out their | men. For days and nights this contest continued. The English forces finally crossed the Spiting Divel 'on rafts, boats, etc., the bridges being destroyed. Then hand to band they

fought. The streets ran with blood. During this time the German land forces had been conveyed from Washington, and were many hundreds fell on both sides. The people crossing the river into the city and entering began applying the torch. The troops of the Gov- the contest. Wiseman had no fresh troops ernment were beaten and driven out of the city, His friends outside could not come to his relief. The contest was continued for 14 days. Wiseman's forces were finally exhausted and beaten. ings for food lapped up the very stones on street | He had now but 50,000 fighting men left. His and sidewalk. Amid the tumult and desoia- enemy, with his re-enforcements, was much tion crazed demons rushed to and fro, burning stronger. Wiseman's men began to surrender, houses and slaving the inmates. Chicago was and as he could continue the struggle no longer he asked for terms. He surrendered with the understanding that he was to be treated as a This success filled the insurgents with prisoner of war. Instead of this Beechler ordered exultation, and the revolution against the aris- him tried by drumhead court-martial, by which

> ORDERED TO BE SHOT. Many of his officers met the same fate. The English, German, French and Chinese now had complete possession and control, with the army

of the United States as their backing. I then dreamed that I saw an assembly composed of the leading men of the powers mentioned. They divided up our country, the officers. Wiseman was busy. He was pro- Chinese Empire ta'ling from the Pacific to the claimed General of the Army of Liberty. He was ridge of the Rocky Mountains; the English taking the New England States, New York, once upon St. Louis, and after several hours of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and all north of the Ohio River, and including Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and all territory adjoining the Chinese boundary; the Germans taking Delaware. Maryland, and all south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers from the English line east of the Mississippi River; the French taking Arkansas. Texas and Louisiana west of the Mississipp River, with the agreement that the combined

> and cede all her territory to France. Within one year after this agreement Mexico had fallen into their hands, and this whole country, including Mexico, was divided up into some force. Moved with compassion, he turned four distinct empires, each under the absolute | away, leaving Si to enjoy his rest.

control of a monarch. I then saw Beechler installed command- and stockings, and bathed his feet with water ing General of the Crown forces, and Goulding from his canteen. He ate a couple of hardtack, made permanent War Minister, with the aris- and in the course of half an hour began to feel tocracy made Lords, Dukes, Counts, etc., and more like Si Klegg. He geared himself up, the common people, the patriots, under the feet | shouldered his gun, and started to "ketch up." of their oppressors. And thus were the liberties of the great people crushed out forever in A. D. 1985. The moth that commenced on the | course soldiers who were with their colors had ballot of the citizen, with the influence of a the right of way, and the stragglers were obliged moneyed aristocracy, had eaten out your vitals | to stumble along as best they could, over the logs while you were yet unsuspecting.

Wolf Den," near Woodstock, Conn. For Coughs and Throat Bisorders, never changed my mind respecting them, ex-

And How Very Lively the Boys Made It for Him.

One day while Buell was chasing Bragg, two or three weeks after leaving Louisville, the army was pushing forward at a gait that made the cavalry ahead trot half the time to keep out of the way of the infantry. The extraordinary speed that day was due to the fact that there were no rebels in sight. Half a dozen ragged troopers with shot-guns, a mile away, would have caused the whole army to halt, form line of battle, and stay there the rest of

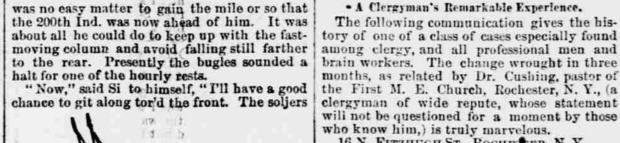
The tanned veterans didn't mind the marching. They stretched their legs and went swinging along with a happy-go-lucky air, always ready for anything that might turn up. But it was rough on the new troops, just from home. It taxed their locomotive powers to the utmost The boys of the 200th Ind. started out bravely.

Their fresh, clean faces, new uniforms, and shiny accouterments contrasted strongly with those of the weather-beaten soldiers of '61. You could tell a "tenderfoot" as far as you could see him. They trudged along in fair shape for an hour

or two. Before starting in the morning strict orders had been read to the regiment forbidding straggling, for any reason, under the most terrifying pains and penalties. "Them fellers that's bin in the sarvice longer'n we have thinks they're smart," said

Si Klegg, as he and Shorty plodded on, both already a little blown. "We'll show 'em that "Seems to me we're git'n over the ground purty lively to-day," replied Shorty, who was in a grumbling mood. "Wonder if the Gin'ral Pretty soon he struck a v

Si began to limp. Now and then a groan es-Goulding's forces, who were now combined into | Si clenched his teeth, humped his back to ease | morous features of the scene. his shoulders from the weight of his knapsack, screwed up his courage, and tramped on over the stony pike. He thought the breathing half a dozen at once. A single glance told the spells were very short and a long way apart. shrinkage, as told in a previous chapter of our | the new regiments, and they immediately





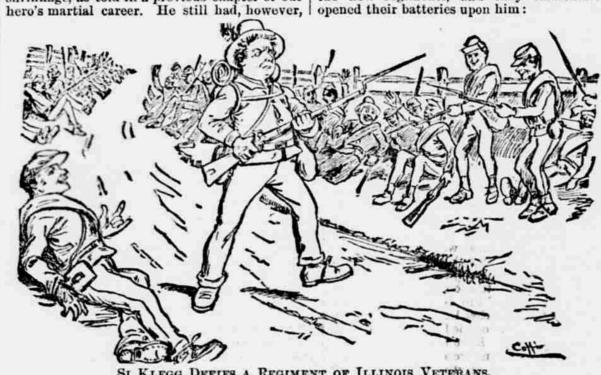
LAID UP FOR REPAIRS.

'll all lie down in the fence corners an' leave the road clear. I'll jest git up an' dust!" The sound of the bugles had scarcely died away when the pike was deserted; and on either side, as far as the eye could reach, the prostrate men that covered the ground mingled in a long fringe of blue.

Si got up into the road and started along the lane between these lines of recumbent soldiers. His gait was a little shaky, for the blisters on his feet began to give evidence of renewed activity. He trudged pluckily along, limping some in spite of himself, but on the whole

Pretty soon he struck a veteran regiment from Illinois, the members of which were sit-Hudson to West Point, so as to be ready to and these pesky gunboats are scrapin' the bark | ting and lying around in all the picturesque and indescribable postures which the old sol-Though the spirit of these young patriots was I diers found gave them the greatest comfort duragainst it. The English land forces were willing, the flesh was weak. It wasn't long till | ing a "rest." Then the fun commenced-that is, it was great sport for the Sucker boys, caped his lips as a fresh blister "broke." But | though Si did not readily appreciate the hu-

"What regiment is this?" asked Si, timidly. "Same old rijiment!" was the answer from swarthy veterans that the fresh-looking youth Si's knapsack had experienced the universal | who asked this conundrum belonged to one of



SI KLEGG DEFIES A REGIMENT OF ILLINOIS VETERANS. a good many things that he thought he couldn't |

spare, but which he found later he could very well get along without. By noon the 200th began to show signs of going to pieces. The column stretched out longer and longer, like a piece of India rubber. The ranks looked thin and ragged. Lame and footsore, with wo-begone faces, their bodies aching in every bone and tendon, and overcome with a weariness that no one can realize unless he has "been there," the men dropped out one by one and threw themselves into the fencecorners to rest. The officers stormed and drew-

The ambulances were filled to their utmost, but these would not hold a twentieth part of the How're ye gittin' on, Shorty?" said Si, as he and his comrade still struggled along. "Fair to middlin'," replied Shorty.

goin' to try and pull through!' "I thought I could," said Si, "but I'm 'bout played out! I am, fer a fact! I guess ef I rest a bit I'll be able to ketch up after a while." Si didn't know, till he found out by experience, how hard it was to "ketch up" when a New York city, defeating the small force left | too fat for a good roadster, but it didn't take a great while to work off his surplus flesh. Shorty

was tall and slim, mostly bone-one of the sort that always stood the marching best. Si crept up to the Orderly and told him that he would have to stop and puff a while and give his blisters a rest. He'd pull up with Co. Q in

an hour or so. "Better not, Si!" said the Orderly; "ye know it's agin orders, and the rear-guard 'll punch ye with their bay'nets if they catch ye stragglin'."

But Si concluded that if he must die for his country it would be sweeter to do so by having a bayonet inserted in his vitals, and then it would be all over with at once, than to walk himself to death.

he left the ranks, crept into a clump of bushes, and lay down, feeling as if he had been run through a grist-mill. Soon the rear-guard of the 200th came along, with fixed bayonets, driving before them, like a flock of frightened sheep, a motley crowd of limping, groaning from its scabbard. men, gathered up by the roadside. Si lay very still, hoping to escape discovery:

but the keen eye of the officer detected the blue heap among the bushes. "Bring that man out!" said he sternly to

one of the guards. Poor Si scarcely dared to breathe. He hoped the man would think he was dead, and therebegan to prod him with his bayonet, ordering | where to begin the assault. him to get up and move on. "Look-a here, pard," said Si, "don't stab me

furder till I blow a little. You please lemme



"LOOK-A-HERE, PARD, DON'T STAB ME!" be, an' I'll do as much for you. P'r'haps some forces should take possession of Mexico at once | time you'll get played out and I'll be on the rear-guard. The Cap'n 'll tell me ter fotch ye | I'll fall out agin." 'long, an' I'll jest let ye rest, so I will!" This view of the case struck the guard with

Si threw aside his traps, took off his shoes All this time the stream of troops-regiments, brigades and divisions-had flowed on. Of and through the bushes at the sides of the roads Dreamed Nov. 22, 1885, in Gen. Putnam's or skirt along the edges of the fields and woodadjoining. It was this fact, added to their ex. hausted and crippled condition, that made it almost impossible for stragglers to overtake Use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "Have their regiments until they halted for the night. Even then it was often midnight before the cept I think better of that which I began | last of the wayfarers, weary and worn, dragged

thinking well of."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. their aching limbs into camp.
Sold only in boxes.

Si started forward briskly, but soon found it

"Left-left-left!" "Hayfoot-strawfoot! Hayfoot-strawfoot! keeping time with Si's somewhat irregular

"Hello there, you! Change step and you'll march easier! "Look at that 'ere poor feller; the only man left alive of his rijiment! Great Cæsar, how they must have suffered! Say, what rijiment did you b'long to?"

"Paymaster's comin', boys; here's a chap with a pay-roll round his neck!" Si had put on that morning the last of the paper collars their swords in vain. Nature-that is, the he had brought from home. "You'd better shed that knapsack, or it'll be

the death of ye!" "I say, there, how's all the folks to home?" "How d'ye like it as far as you've got, any way?"

"Git some commissary and pour into them gunboats!" "Second relief's come boys; we can all go home now."

"Grab a root!"

"Hep-hep-hep!" "How 'd ye leave Mary Ann?" Si had never been under such a fire before. soldier once got behind on the march. Si was | He stood it as long as he could, and then he stopped.

> "Halt!" shouted a chorus of voices. "Shoulder-Arms!" "Order-Arms!" By this time Si's wrath was at the boiling point. Casting around him a look of defiance, he exclaimed :

> "You cowardly blaggards; I can jest lick any two of ye, an' I'll dare ye to come on. If the 200th Indiana was here we'd clean out the hull pack of ye quicker'n ye can say scat!" This is where Si made a mistake. He ought to have kept right on and said nothing. But Si had to find out all these things by experi-

ence, as the rest of the boys did. All the members of the regiment now took a hand in the game. They just got right up and yelled, discharging at Si a volley of expletives So he gradually fell back till he reached the and pointed remarks that drove him to destail of the company. Watching his opportunity | peration. Instinctively he brought up his gun. "Load in nine times-Load!" shouted a dozen of the Illinois tramps.

If Si's gun had been loaded he would have shot somebody, regardless of consequences. Thinking of his bayonet, he jerked it quickly "Fix-Bay'net!" yelled the ragged veterans.

And he did, though it was more from the promptings of his own hostile feelings than in obedience to the orders. "Charge-Bay'net!"

Si had completely lost control of himself in his overpowering rage. With blood in his eye, he came to a "charge," glancing fiercely from fore no longer of any account. But the soldier one side of the road to the other, uncertain Instantly there was a loud clicking all along

the line. The Illinois soldiers, almost to a with that thing! I jest can't git along any | man, fixed their bayonets. Half of them sprang to their feet, and all aimed their shining points at the poor little Hoosier patriot filling the air with shouts of derision. It was plain, even to Si in his inflamed state of mind, that the odds against him were too

> "Unfix-Bay'net!" came from half the regiment. Si concluded he had better get out of a bad scrape the best way he could. So he took off his bayonet and put it back in its place. He shouted words of defiance to his tormentors, but they could not be heard in the din. "Shoulder — Arms!" "Right — Face!"
> "Right shoulder shift—Arms!" "Forward—

> cession from the ranks amidst roars of laugh-Si obeyed the orders and started off. "Left-left-left!", "Hayfoot-strawfoot!" Forgetting his blisters, Si took the doublequick, while the mob swung their caps and howled with delight.

March!" These commands came in quick suc-

Si didn't "ketch up" with the 200th Ind until after it had gone into camp. Shorty had a quart of hot coffee waiting for him. "Shorty," said Si, as they sat by the fire, "I'm goin' to drop dead in my tracks before "Why, what's the matter?"

"Oh, nothin'; only you jest try it," said Si. Had it not been for the "fun" the soldiers had in the army to brighten their otherwise dark and cheerless lives, they would all have died. Si was a true type of those who had to suffer for the good of others until they learned wisdom in the school of experience.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists.

BEST I EVER READ. G. T. Shipman, Memphis, Mich.: I am a subscriber to your paper, and think it is the best I ever read.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use
In time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

. A Clergyman's Remarkable Experience. The following communication gives the his-

moving column and avoid falling still farther among clergy, and all professional men and to the rear. Presently the bugles sounded a brain workers. The change wrought in three months, as related by Dr. Cushing, paster of the First M. E. Church, Rochester, N. Y., (a clergyman of wide repute, whose statement will not be questioned for a moment by those who know him,) is truly marvelous. 16 N. FITZHUGH ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

January 11th, 1884. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN. Dear Sirs: It is nearly four years since I first used Compound Oxygen. There are those, doubtless, who would be glad to know of its effects in a case like mine. For fifteen years I had been carrying heavy

myself gradually losing the power of endurance, so that my work left me much exhausted. I could see there was a manifest lack of vital force. This was most apparent and most alarming when I went to of new remedies. my study. My mind was losing its grip. Sleep was insufficient and unrefreshing. Under these circumstances I began the use

of Compound Oxygen. At first I saw no results. After a time I observed my digestion was much improved. More restful sleep followed. At the end of three months I found myself able to preach Sunday morning, teach a Bible class of seventy-five or a hundred after sermon, attend an afternoon service often, and to preach to a congregation of a thousand persons in the evening, and say, in truth, at the close of my evening service, that I was not conscious of any more weariness than when I began in the morning. My mind has never worked better than during these four years, and in no other time of my life could I do as much work, or do it with as much ease. This is my experience, and I have much rea-

son to be grateful for it. Sincerely, CHARLES W. CUSHING, D. D. A "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing

a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent and a large record of surprising cures of Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of diseases, will be sent free. Address Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St.,

The Warden of the Kansas Penitentiary Replies to Comrade Vaughn.

To THE EDITOR: I saw in your valuable paper a few days ago a communication from one Job Vaughn, of Columbus, Kan., criticizing the Warden of the Kansas State Penitentiary. I should have paid no attention to his letter if he had confined himself to the truth. I have in my employ at this institution 78 officers: 45 are old soldiers, and the balance were too young to be soldiers,-the most of them are, however, sons of veterans. I have only three men employed not soldiers who were old enough to join the army, and they have been in the employ of the State more than 12 years as skilled workmen, and are especially fitted for the positions they occupy. Some four years ago Col. Hallowell and myself prevailed on Maj. Hopkins, late Warden of this institution, to give Mr. Vaughn a position in the coal mine. He as well as it did last Winter." Only a woman could did so, but Mr. Vaughn only held his position one month and was allowed to resign. I shall not give the reasons, as I do not wish to injure any old veteran, even if he has habits that

would prevent him from holding a position at this institution. Mr. Vaughn not only personally but by letter importuned me to discharge a comrade who is the superintendent of the penitentiary coal shaft, and is a thoroughly-competent man, and give him the position; and even offered to work for less wages. I know Mr. V. well, and I knew he was not qualified to fill the position if there had been any reasons why the other gentleman should have been removed; and I so informed him, which accounts for his animus. If I had discharged the comrade and given him a position my administration would have met with his hearty approval. I certainly should not have paid any attention to his communication. but knowing that your paper reaches almost all old soldiers, I cannot allow, in justice to myself, an imputation of that kind to go undenied. I was a soldier myself and have a warm, friendly feeling for all old comrades, and during my entire life since the war have endeavored to help them whenever I could. And as to my discriminating in my appointments at this institution against old soldiers, Mr. Vaughn knew that was false when he wrote it. I have invariably given them the preference, and shall continue to do so. As to refusing to appoint Mr. V. to a position, I did refuse, and was perfectly justifiable in doing so, as his neighbors who know him best will testify. - JOHN N. SMITH, Warden. Kansas State Penitentiary.

Fashion Note. [Texas Siftings.] Last Summer Col. Witherspoon and Judge Pennybunker spent several weeks with their families at Galveston, enjoying the delightful sea bathing and other island city luxuries. One day, while paddling about in the surf in the scant costume peculiar to surf bathers, Col. Witherspoon tapped his friend on the

shoulder and said: "By the way, Pennybunker, my wife has invited some friends to a little party, and there will be some dancing. I want you to come, do you hear?"

"All right, old boy, I'll be there. I suppose it will be a bang-up affair, and I'll have to come in regular ball costume." "Oh, no, come just as you are."

Musical Note. [Texas Siftings.]

Mrs. Fizzletop has been making an earnest effort to have her son Johnny taught to play on the piano. A few days ago Mrs. Fizzletop called up stairs: "Why ain't you practicing your piece, Johnny? "I am."

"You are not. You haven't touched the lost their lives. Of these 40 were guides or porters, piano in the last half hour." "I've been practicing all the same. There are pauses in this march, and I am practicing them over and over until I know them per-

"A Considerate Mother." [Texas Siftings.]

"My daughter, you should begin to think about entering a convent and becoming a "But, my dear mother, why didn't you go

into a convent when you were a girl and become a nun?" "How can you ask such a silly question? I refused to become a nun on account of my love for you."

Didn't Like St. John. A little girl had been given some verses to

commit to memory by her Sunday-school teacher. She told her mother about it on coming day that he was. home, and said they were the first three verses of a chapter in St. John. Her little brother, who was in the room, at once exclaimed, with has a bad fever attack. He may never get a thump of his fist on the table: "Papa, don't over it. let her learn them! That's the man who heat Blaine!"

Appreciative Readers.

LIKES IT ALL. C. E. Meacham, Co. A, 12th Wis., Prescott, Wis.: I have become very much attached to your paper since I subscribed for it nearly a year ago. I like all parts of it.

A GREAT CAMPFIRE. L. R. Smith, Co. B. 42d Ohio, Coldwater, Mich.: No old soldier can afford to do without THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. We can liken it to a great campfire, around which thousands of comrades can assemble and talk over the days to prevent the question, "How old are you?" when we soldiered. I would not miss the forthcoming articles of Gen. John A. Logan for five times the price of a year's subscription.

"SUNDAY MEDITATIONS." T. B. Tapley: I want to thank you for the exposition of the International Sabbath-School Lesson published in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE every week. I am a Sabbath-School worker, and find a great deal of help from it.

The severest cases of Asthma are immediate ly relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"Martha, does thee love me?" asked a Quaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's holiest feelings had been offered up. "Why, Seth," answered she, "we are commanded to love one another; are we not?" " Ah, Martha, but does thee regard me with the feeling the world calls love?" "I hardly know what to tell thee. Seth. I have greatly feared that my heart is an erring one. I have tried to bestow my love on all; but I may have sometimes thought perhaps that thee was getting more than thy share."

There are certain liniments which will deaden pain, but it soon returns. St. Jacobs Oil goes to the root of the malady, and the sufferer is permanently cured. Fifty cents.

SCIENTIFIC CHAT.

- A bee's working tools comprise a variety equal to that of the average mechanic. The feet of the common working bee exhibit the combination of a basket, a brush, and a pair of pincers. The brush, the hands of which are arranged in symmetrica rows, is only to be seen with the microscope. With this brush of fairy delicacy the bee brushes its velvet robe to remove the pollen dust with which it becomes loaded while sucking up the nectar Another article, hollowed like a spoon, receives all the gleanings which the insect carries to the hive. -Glue is rendered waterproof by first soaking it in water until it becomes soft, and then melting

it, with gentle heat, in linseed oil.

—In addressing the Midland Medical Society, Dr. Wilks, a greatly respected physician of Guy's Hospital, told some truths that most doctors keep to themselves. Speaking of the constant seeking for new medicines, he said: "We have enough burdens and doing very hard work. I found of the enthusiasm as to the value of drugs, there must be a large amount of skepticism in the profession." Dr. Wilks fully recognizes the advancethat my whole nervous system was giving way; that ment really made in medical treatment in late years, but refers it to an improvement in pathologcal and clinical knowledge, and not to the power

- Referring to the use of corrosive sublimate as a surgical dressing, the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Journal cites the following remarkable fact: A child was brought in with his leg so man gled-bones crushed, etc.-that "three prominent surgeons decided that amputation was imperative.' They told the parents that the child would die if the operation was not performed. But the parents would not consent to it, and, under protest, the surgeons dressed the wound in bichloridized sawdust. "The result," says the Journal, "was an absolutely perfect limb. -A singular sort of manure for potato fields has

been introduced on a Pomeranian model farm. Hitherto herrings and potatoes have been known as a palatable dish in family households. The manager of the farm in question has hit upon the idea of blending them from the start, by planting his seed potatoes with a herring placed in every heap, and with so decided a success as to cause him to increase the area thus planted from 20 acres last year to 60 in the present one. The expense he calculates at about nine marks per acre, which is cheaper than the cost of any other kind of manure, and amply repays the outlay. Of course it can

only be employed near the seacoast.

— Much is said in favor of the new kind of bricks made from the waste sands of glass factories, which often accumulate in such large quantities as to occasion much inconvenience. For utilization in this way the sand is subjected to an immense hydraulic pressure and then baked in furnaces at a high temperature, so as to produce blocks of va-rious forms and dimensions of a uniform white color, which are composed of almost pure silex.

The crushing load is from two to three tons per square inch. The bricks, when plunged in chlor-hydric and sulphuric acid, show no trace of altera-

FOR THE LADIES.

— Nineteen years ago a Miss Green lost \$104 at Eagle Harbor, Mich. Mrs. Mary Seaman, who now lives at Marquette, found the money, and, after ad-vertising unsuccessfully for the owner, gave it to an orphan asylum, with the provision that should the owner appear it should be refunded. Last week a man who knew of Miss Green's loss happened to learn the facts of its finding, and, after much trouble, Miss Green's address was learned, and her longlost money returned to her. She is a cook in a hotel at Montreal.

was an afterthought of creation.-Boston Tranhandsome your bonnet does look. I'm sure it looks say things like this and say them so easy .- Rock land (Me.) Courier.

- Second thoughts are always the best. Woman

'Twas Christmas night, 10 years ago, wo weeks had I been courtin When first my lips pressed Mary Jane's-Great glory, how transporting. I saw no mistletoe that night:

HIS MARY.

I did not care a flinder
If every yule log in the land
Were burned down to a cinder. The sun, the moon, the earth, the stars, The tender Christmas tidings-Oh, what were these at such a time

To our love's sweet confidings

To-day three chubby, handsome boys Are romping in my airy.

Their father was my college chum. Their father was my Mary.

—Oil City Derrick.

- The Queen of the Belgians, who was one of the most regular attendants at the operatic performances in the Monnaie Theater till the other day, when the Court went into mourning for the death of the King of Spain, has, thanks to the telephone, been able to follow the representations without leaving the Chateau of Laeken, the palace being in telephonic communication with the leading Brussels theater.

-William Blaikie, the exponent of athleticism, says that among girls running is a lost art. President Seelye, of Amherst College, says that if girls would run every day they would never die of consumption. Here is an incentive for some one to start a girls' running club. No matter if a woman hasn't but three lines to

temptation to write two of them on the side margin and then sign her name upside down over the date. -Paimer (Mass.) Journal.

PERSONS AND THINGS. It lately came to light in the English Probate Court that a man named Pound had lived with two wives for 15 years. He divided his time between them, and each thought when he was absent that he was away on business. He was on the happiest terms with both. He passed with one wife as Mr. Jackson, and bequeathed her money under that name. It was agreed that the property he acquired under the name of Pound should go to wife Pound, and that under Jackson to wife Jackson. But for his testamentary dispositions, the women would

probably have been in ignorance of the real state of things to this hour.

— Pope Leo is said to have an income of \$1,500,000 annually, and it is stated on the authority of Monsignor Capel that the Pope's personal expenses are

limited to \$2.50 a day.

— A touching example of confidence in the unknown factors of human existence is related in Gaillard's Medical Journal. A countryman, with a distressing toothache, asked a druggist for some-thing to relieve him. "We have various remedies for that trouble," said the drug man, "and can give you anything you like." "In that case," said the countryman, "I guess you kin give me a small bottle of the Boston faith cure." - The Echo des Alpes publishes a summary of the fatal accidents that have occurred since 1859 in climbing the Swiss Alps. During this period there have been 80 such accidents, whereby 134 persons 80 tourists, 2 Monks of Mount St. Bernard, 11 were workmen journeying over the mountains, and 1

was a crystal seeker.

- Chang, the Chinese giant, is learning to skate on roller skates. The papers say he is a startling sight to see when he gets going and tries to stop. - Ex-Senator Tabor ordinarily wears jewelry that is said to be worth \$30,000. -The personal property of the late ex-Senator Sharon was valued at only \$780.

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DR. YOUNG'S PATENT ELECTRIC BELTS. A sure cure for Nervous Debility, Loss of Vigor, Weak Back, Weakness of Body and Mind, &c. Write for pamphlet free. Dr. N. T. Young, 260 Hudson St., N. Y.

> A Slip of the Tongue. [Somerville Journal.]

Sympathetic Society Girl-Oh, Dr. Morton, is it true that Mr. Warner is ill? I heard to-Young Physician (just beginning to practice) -Yes, Miss Olive, I am sorry to say that he

Sympathetic Society Girl-Why, I am so sorry for him! You will tell him so, wont you, when you see him? He is under your care, isn't he, doctor? Young Physician-Yes, Miss Olive, I have charge of his case.

Sympathetic Society Girl-Oh, I do feel so

sorry for him. Poor, poor fellow.

The Proper Inquiry. The fact that women have to give their ages when they are registered prevents many of them from becoming voters. Politicians who wish to obtain their support should bear this in mind, and endeavor by some means or other

being put, when one of the gentle and evasive

sex presents herself for registration. The pro-

per inquiry would be "Are you 21?" Few

would object to saying "yes" to this. You can

not expect a woman to carry the record of her

birth under her arm for the inspection of the

multitude, especially if she is a single one. Rheumatism

We doubt if there is, or can be, a specific remedy for rheumatism; but thousands who have suffered its pains have been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have failed to find relief, try this great remedy. It corrects the acidity of the blood which is the cause of the disease, and builds up the whole system. "I was afflicted with rheumatism twenty years.

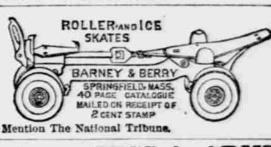
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